SILVER TALK IN THE HOUSE.

· DEBATE ON BLAND'S INFLATION BILL.

THE DISCUSSION LIKELY TO RUN ON FOR A LONG TIME-MR. STONE'S ABLE ARGU-

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, Feb. 9.-The debate on the silver inflation bill in the House of Representatives to-day went on in an almost empty legislative at any time, and before 2 o'clock nearly every seat was vacant. The impression seemed to be gaining strength that the bill would undergo material modifications before its passage through the House. In conversation with a Tribune correspondent this afternoon Speaker Crisp, in reply to a suggestion that the bill would pass

without material amendment, replied: "I am not so sure about that. I am informed that a good many members who favor the coin age of the seigniorage, as it is called, in order to strengthen the resources of the Trensury, are disposed to think that that is as far as Congress ought to go at this time. It may be, therefore, that an amendment to strike out the second se-

that an amendment to strike out the second section of the bill will be adopted, and it is possible that some changes may be made in the first section also. Of course, I may be mistaken in regard to both propositions.

"No." the Speaker said in answer to a further question, "I have no idea how long the debate will run before the bill is disposed of, for I have heard nothing from Mr. Bland in regard to that. A great many members have expressed a desire to speak, and if all of them do so a good deal of time will be necessary."

to speak, and if all of them do so a good deal of time will be necessary."

Despite the slim attendance of members and the dispiriting effect of almost empty galleries, several strong and able speeches were delivered in the course of the day. Mr. Bland, who resumed the floor at the beginning of the sitting, disposed of the report that he had consented to drop the second section of the bill by declaring that he regarded it as the most important one of all and would never voluntarily agree that it spanoid be eliminated. By far the strongest and ablest speech of the day in opposition to the bill was that of Charles W. Stone, of Pennsylvania, who prepared the minority report, extracts from which have been published in these dispatches. His arguments were unanswerable, but few advocates of the measure listened to his speech and fewer still will read it. fewer still will read it.

DEBATE ON THE SEIGNIORAGE BILL.

MESSES, STONE AND HARTER AGAINST IT. Washington, Feb. 9.-After the reading of yesjournal in the House what threatened terday's journal in the House what threatened to be a knotty question was uncovered by the statement of Mr. Babcock (Rep., Wis.) that he was recorded as voting on the last rollcall by which the House decided to go into Committee of the Whole to consider the Bland Seigniorage bill while he was really absent. As this would destroy the quorum, and thus nullify the action of the it promised to cause some trouble. Owing to the confusion in the House at the time it was almost impossible to avoid error, and the regu-lar tally clerk was not on duty when the vote was taken. When this error was discovered, Mr. Reed (Rep., Me.) and Mr. Tracey (Dem., N. Y.) showed symptoms of an intention to take advantage of this mistake, and to fillbuster. It was found, Shell (Dem., S. C.), were present and voted "aye," but were not recorded, so that the presence of a quorum was manifested.

Mr. Bartlett (Dem., N. Y.), from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, reported favorably, with some amendments, the Campbell bill amending the act of March 3, 1887, authorizing a bridge from New-York to Long Island, so as to reduce the minimum height from 150 to 135 feet. It

was placed on the calendar. After the call of committees for reports Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.) moved to take up the consideration of his Silver Seigniorage bill in Committee of the Whole, and the motion was agreed to without the whole, and the Bland was over resognized to conclude his remarks in support of the measure. He said, by way of preface, that he was reported in the papers as being willing to strike out the last section of his bill providing for the coinage of the bullion in the Treasury purchased under the Sherman law and remaining uncoined. That state-ment was untrue, for he considered that the most important feature of the measure. The Secretary of the Treasury was of the opinion that it would ut five years to carry out this provision of

THE OBJECT OF THE BILL.

Mr. Bland was surrounded by a crowd of mem bers and rapidly plied with questions. The prineipal object of his bill, he said, was not to redeem under the Sherman law; but to The proposed bill did not go as far as the Sherman law, nor give to the Secretary of the Treasury such wide discretion. Under the latter the Secretary was authorized to coin the builion at his dis cretion, but under the former he would be com pelled to coin it only in such quantities as might be necessary to redeem the certificates issued on it. He could not coin the builion at his discretion. Under the Sherman law the notes could be redeemed by either silver or gold, and when so re-deemed might be reissued. If he (Mr. Bland) had been Secretary of the Treasury he would use that discretion in the interest of the people and not in the interest of the gold-bugs. The Sherman notes should not have been redeemed in gold and reissued over and over again, but the certificates should have been redeemed in silver, and when so

issued over and over again, but the certificates should have been redeemed in silver, and when so redeemed should not have been reissued. Mr. Bland was frequently interrupted by questions, and the close of his speech was marked by applause from his sympathizers.

He was followed by C. W. Stone, of Pennsylvania, one of the Republican members of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, who antagonized the bill. He went into a legal description of what constituted seignlorage, holding that there could be no seignlorage until all the silver was consumed. You could not, he said, take out a portion of the silver in the Treasury and say that it was seignlorage, because it was not seignlorage until it cased to be buillon. This builion constituted a collateral grust fund for the redemption of the notes issued upon it, and if any portion of this fund should be taken and used for the necessary expenses of the Government, or for any other purpose than that to which it was dedicated, it was not only a perversion of the trust, but was embezzlement of trust funds.

Mr. Stone then took up the discussion of the purpose of the bill. The only object mentioned by the committee was to tide the country over the present deficit. The Democratic party in Congress had drawn up a Tariff bill which created a deficit, and now they proposed to pilifer from that trust fund in order to cover up the deficit. The attempt to resuscitate the industries of the country by issuants more currency, was like trying to revive a man suffering from apoplexy by transfusion of more blood into his veins. The country was not to be relieved by pumping more currency into its financial system, but by relieving the congestion and obtaining a more healthy distribution of that which healthy distribution of the was followed by Mr. McKeighan (Ind., Neb.) in support of the bill. He arraigned the financial poolicy of President Cleveland and predicted that it would lead the Democratic party into disaster.

Mr. Hasiar (Dem. Ohio), one of the members of

NO REAL TREASURY RESERVE. Mr. Harter (Dem., Ohio), one of the members of the committee who signed the minority report, spcke in opposition to the pending bill. He asserted that he had investigated the firmnoisi condition of every nation of which he could get the statistics; and among them all, rich or poor, large or small, Christian or pagan, there was none in which the treasury was in such a condition as that of this Nation of 65,000,000 people. And of the 3,400 National banks in this country which were obliged to make returns of their operations there was not one in the condition of the United States Treasury. There was only something over \$55,000,000 in gold in the Treasury, against a liability of \$191,117,150. And there was one great collateral liability to which he had not reterred, and that was the National bank notes, for the redemption of which gold had to be held in the Treasury. Therefore, he left justified in saying that there was no actual reserve in the Treasury. There was a book-keeping, nominal reserve, but there was no real reserve. In fleu of the bill reported by Mr. Bland for tiding the Government over its present maneial distress he auggested several methods of fusing revenue. To begin with, he advocated the practice of more rigid economy, and also suggested that the salaries of all Government officers, including members of Congress, receiving over \$2,500 a year be lowered by 25 per cent.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.) said that Congressment nation of which he could get the statistics; and among

aries of all Government oneses, a year be lowered of Congress, receiving over \$2,500 a year be lowered by 25 per cent.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.) said that Congressmen did not get half enough now. They did three times as much work in comparison with their salaries as any other class of men (Laughter and applause.)

An amusing personal colloquy took place between Mr. Harter and Mr. Denson (Dem., Ala.), and when the time of the former had expired Mr. Denson asked that Mr. Harter be allowed to speak indefinitely, which request was readily granted.

HOW THE PEOPLE VIEW THE DEMOCRACY. Mr. Harter then pictured in an amusing way the misfortunes which would come upon the Democratic party if it passed the Bland bill. He likened Democratic party in its attitude upon silver to a jackass party; "but," he said, "if the people insist upon regarding the party as a jackass, that is no reason why the Democratic Congression should flap their ears just to show that they are asses." (Loud laughter and applause.)

Mr. Harter soon afterward was interrupted by

a question from Mr. Bland. Mr. Harter prefaced his answer by remarking that a short horse was soon curried. Mr. Bland replied laughingly that he juckged from the gentlemans remarks that he regarded him, not as a short horse, but as a jackass. (Prolonged laughters) Mr. Harter replied that ass. (Prolonged laughters) Mr. Harter replied that he had not meant to apply the term to the distinguished chairman of the committee, but, inastinguished chairman of the hall, he (Mr. Harter) and was not then ir the hall, he (Mr. Harter) and was not then ir the hall, he (Mr. Harter) and was not then ir the hall, he (Mr. Harter) and was not then ir the hall, he (Mr. Harter) and kake it upon himself to withdraw the remark from him. (Laughters)

Mr. Kligere (Dem., Tex.) addressed the committee in support of the bill, but he had not proceeded far when he yielded for a motion that the committee rise; and when the Speaker had again taken the chair the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms announcing his performance of the order of the House a few days ago relative to the arrest of absent members was read.

Use the Committee on Naval Affairs on the Holman resolutions relating to the premiums paid to contractors on account of the extra speed and horse-town to the House adjourned until to-morrow.

TO RUSH THE TARIFF BILL.

THE SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE HARD AT

WORK IN SECRET.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THREATENED INDUSTRIES APPEALING TO SENATORS - RUMORED CHANGES IN THE WILSON BILL.

Washington, Feb. 9.-The Democratic sub-committee which is engaged in remodelling the to-day credited with an intention of reporting nouncement, though not likely to be fulfilled, has stirred up speculation about the changes to be made to a lively pitch. The rumors current for the last three days have taken such a wide range as to leave little room now for even work. The real fact, doubtless, is that the subcommittee has never had any other purpose slightly, while materially altering it in its scope and character by a few decisive changes in the

way of increasing revenues. committee will restore the duty on sugars, both raw and refined; increase slightly the whiskey tax, extending the bonding period to five years put back a duty on coal, and retain practically unmodified the income tax feature of the Wilson Whether Senator Murphy is to be molli-MR. BLAND ARGUES FOR HIS MEASURE AND fied by increased duties on collars and cuffs is not yet entirely certain, although all the other changes indicated have been made as concessions to the Democratic Senators whose special State interests have been injuriously affected by the House measure.

If, as is now stated, the Wilson bill is to be pushed rapidly to a vote, few other modifications hedules radically would lead necessarily to long delay and a decided conflict of interests within the party. Until the bill is reported to the ful committee, and its provisions thus become being the intention of the Republican members however, that Messrs. McCleary (Rep., Minn.).
Marshall (Dem., Va.), Gorman (Dem., Mich.), and may arise when the full scope of the amended measure becomes apparent.

This morning the three members of the subommittee were at the Capitol early, but spent part of their time in the room of Mr. Mills, lower floor and away from the crowds that usually throng the corridors and the men who have been endeavoring to accomplish by personal interviews what the full committee has prohibited under the formal designation of hearings. To-day there appeared at the Senate end of the Capitol representatives of the Clark Thread Company, of Newark, and the Barbour Thread Company, of Paterson, N. J Mr. Allen, representing the phosphorus works of Burlington County, N. J., is also in the city seeking to have the duty on his products retained. He says that his works are the only ones of the kind in this country and that the removal of protection will increased the duty on phosphorus from 10 cents to 29, and the Wilson bill as it passed the House carries an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent, which the phosphorus men say is insufficient. The glass and pottery men of New-Jersey and men interested in the woollen industries are also represented. Although Mr. McPherson does not ave his room during the disagreeable weather sieged by manufacturers from his State, and this morning he was the recipient of not less than half a dozen callers who came to protest against

half a dozen callers who came to protest against the passage of the Wilson bill in its present shape through the Senate.

It is understood that the tobacco schedule of the internal revenue section of the Tariff bill was prepared without reference to the Treasury officials, who would be pleased to have some substantial changes made. The Secretary wants an increase in the tax on manufactured tobacco for the reason that he believes it will yield more revenue to the Government and that the tax will come in speedily and accrue to the advantage of the Treasury without having to go through a long period of waiting. The manufacturers, while opposing any increase, say that if the law is changed they do not want the old tax of 8 cents, but prefer a revenue tax of 12

if the law is changed they do not want the old tax of 8 cents, but prefer a revenue tax of 12 cents. They ask this because, in the arrangement of their packages for sale, they can handle their goods better at such a tax than by any amount between 6 and 12 cents. The indications are, however, that the committee will permit this item to remain unchanged.

Senators about the Capitol to-day representing States interested in the production of coal are feeling cheerful over the prospect, believing that they will secure a duty which will enable their mines to compete with foreign coal and prevent it from crowding American mines out of the business. Mr. Daniel and Mr. Faulkner are energetically at work in this matter, and Mr. ergetically at work in this matter, and Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, is said to be insisting that this article shall be put back on the dutiable



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"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.;
"Gentlemen:—I wish to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla to be. I have been a great sufferer with rheumatism, and had three of the best physicians in this town attending me, but I did not seem to main any. My wife decided to buy me a bottle of Hood's Samaparilla and a box of Hood's Pills. I began to take this medicine and was

On My Feet in Three Days.

There are many people here who know how I suffered with rheumatism and how quickly Hood's Sarsaparilla put me on my feet. I do hereby say that if any one suffering with rheumatism will stick to Hood's Sarsaparilla it

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will cure him. It has cured me and will cure othera."

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Get HOOD'S

REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON NAVAL MR. GEARY DENOUNCES EXECUTIVE MEDILING

was submitted to the House of Representatives late this afternoon. The document will be read with greater interest than pleasure by Judge Ho man, of Indiana, and some of the other persons con-cerned, and it will excite the pleasure and interest not only of the naval officers but of every citize who feels an interest in the welfare of the Ameri can Navy and a jeulous desire that its honor and reputation shall not be impaired or sulled. The resolutions were offered by Judge Holman on De-cember 13, 1883, and among the allegations set forth in the long preamble were these: That sums amounting to more than \$1,000,000 had been paid to contractors on account of premiums; that "the extraordinary and exorbitant sums paid and claimed as premiums could not have been allowed or could not accrue under the statutes and terms of the requirements stipulated were intentionally named and fixed in the contract at a rate much less than the designs and the engine power would justify that the designs of the ships and the machiner were so made as to attain and secure a much higher speed than was required by the terms of the contract, thereby enabling and permitting the contractors easily and without risk to earn and claim extraordinary, exorbitant and unjustifiable presever attained in the service afterward, and by for speed upon which to claim extraordinary premiums; and that such trials, so conducted, result in no benefit to the Government, but are wholly artificial and injurious to the vessels, and serve no purpose except to give exorbitant sums as premiums to the contractors."

"ECONOMIST" HOLMAN'S RESOLUTIONS. The first resolution directed the Committee or Naval Affairs to make a complete and thorough investigation and report, "more especially whether the law and the terms of the centracts governing s by designing and powering ships for speed the contracts, and what extraordinary and un-

The second resolution directed the Secretary of racts and the specifications prescribed by the Nav due by contractors on account of such premiums report says that "In view of the

taken by the committee, it is worth noting right ere that the Hon. William S. Holman askel fo and these resolutions without reference to have been a most unfortunate thing for edge of the truth of the allegations upon which the resolutions were based, but rehed wholly upon statements made to him by ex-Congressman J. Hale Sypher, of Louisians, with whom he had formerly been associated in Congress, and for whom he had vouched as "a gentleman of excel-lent reputation." According to the report of the committee, "Mr. Sypher, from his own testimony stated that he knew of no facts of his own per conal knowledge relative to any fraud or any fraudulent transaction in connection with the con struction of any of these cruisers, and in support ing, and all his suggestions were based upon news

SYPHER'S CHARGES CONTRADICTED BY EXPERTS. Among the assertions made by Mr. Sypher before the committee was one to the effect that "with could calculate the speed of a vessel within one-quarter of a knot." The truth of this assertion was lenied by Assistant Naval Constructor Hibbs, whom he had mentioned as one naval architect who could calculate with such nice accuracy, and who said calculate with such files accuracy, and who said that he might predict within one knot the speed of a gunbeat of ordinary construction, and within a knot and a half in the case of a vessel of peculiar design with which he was not acquainted, by Engineer-in-Chief Melville, who fhought that three-quarters of a knot was the best that could be done by mynal architects familiar with the designs and knowing the construction of the engines, by Chief Constructor Hielbern, who said that in vessels of a new type with a speed in excess of twenty knots a margin of from one-half to one knot would be required, and by Captain Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Ordinance. Mr. Sypher's allegantions and assertions in regard to the nature and effect of the speed trials of the new ships were also completely refuted by the testimony of the officers already named.

The report next discusses the authorship of the Holman resolutions and of a resolution offered by

Holman resolutions and of a resolution offered by Mr. Blair, of New-Hampshire, on October 4, 1850, on the same subject, and the motives which instigated the proposed investigation. When he first appeared before the committee Mr. Syphor said that he did so "pro bono publico, as a parriot."

From the following extract from the report it is evident that the Committee on Naval Affairs is not only of the opinion that Mr. Sypher did not incite the investigation from patriotic motives, but that the investigation from patriotic motives, but that the action of Judge Holman, especially his attempt to have the resolutions adopted without reference to the committee, was peculiar, to say the least. "The Holman preamble and resolution were introduced into the House on December 13. On his first appearance before the committee Mr. Sypher was asked: 'Did you prepare a copy of that resolution? His reply was, 'No. sir. He was then asked whether he had knowledge of the resolution before its introduction. His reply was, 'Yes, sir: I had knowledge, and that resolution probably originated from the suggestions made by me, based upon these newspaper articles.' Further along he was asked, 'Did you father the resolution.' He replied, 'Why, it is not my child.' He was again asked, 'Did you not prepare or cause it to be prepared?' His reply was, 'I did not prepare, but I had a talk with Judge Holman several times and showed him these newspaper articles and gave him this information.' Mr. Holman afterward appeared before the committee and testified that the preamble and resolutions were revised by him, but were written by Mr. Sypher. The evidence that Mr. Sypher did not incite the introduction of the preamble and resolution from a patriotic motive seems to be clear."

The report then relates the history of several transactions in which Mr. Sypher had been previously concerned, and in which his part was not a creditable one in the opinion of the committee. This part of the report will give "Economist" Holman a fine opportunity to rise to a question of privilege in the House, and demand an investigation."

Speed PREMIUMS FAIRLY EARNED. the action of Judge Holman, especially his attempt

SPEED PREMIUMS FAIRLY EARNED.

"Notwithstanding his actions and his character," the committee says, it "has patiently investigated his charges and allegations, and they prove to be utterly unfounded. There is not the slightest evi-

his charges and allegations, and they prove to be utterly unfounded. There is not the slightest evidence that any premium has ever been paid that was not fairly earned under the contract. A table which he printed, purporting to be the relative actual cost of the British warship Blake and the New-York, was found to be totally incorrect. The figures given as to the cost of the Blake were for her as she was originally designed and not as she was really bull.

It appears that among the exhibits put in by Mr. Sypher were two articles from The Tribune, which he sail were written by Lieutenant Henry E. Rhoades, assistant engineer of the Navy tretired. According to the report "Mr. Rhoades denies that he wrote the articles or that he knew anything whatever about them."

The committee, after a careful examination of all the acts of Congress authorizing the increase of the Navy from August 5, 182, down to the present time, and of the contracts thereunder, "finds that in every instance the contract was made in accordance with the law regulating the premium to be allowed contractors for increase of speed or horse-power above the michmum required by the law."

The following suggestive paragraph is from the conclusion of the report: "This committee does not desire in this report to express either its approval or disapproval of the policy of allowing premiums for increased rates of speed on horse.

PREMIUMS ON WARSHIPS PAID IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAW.

power above the rate named in the contract or in the law, but at the same time submits that in the opinion of all the best-informed experts in naval matchitecture who have been examined by the committee, the plan has been productive of the most satisfactory results."

THE NORTH RIVER BRIDGE BILL.

WITH LEGISLATION. Washington, Feb. 2.-At the request of Repre-sentative Bartlett, of New-York, the hearing that was to have been given by the House Commerce Washington, Feb. 9.—The unanimous report of the Committee on Naval Affairs on the Holman resolutions relating to the premiums paid to conpanies was postponed until Wednesday of next week, when it is expected that a report from Secretary Lamont upon the merits of the measure will be laid before the committee.

The pending bill was increduced by Mr. Dunphy, of New-York, on January 30. It is designed to meet the objections made by the President in his recent veto of the former bridge bill. It provides for the appointment by the President of a board consist-ing of five disinterested expert engineers, who shall

structed.

Mr. Dunphy, at the request of the committee, stated the differences between the pending bill and the one vetoed by the President. "One of the defects of the bill," gald Mr. Bartlett, "Is that it commits Congress to a pler in the river, and I think we ought to hear what the Secretary of War has to say about it before taking further action."

War has to say about it before taking intention.

At this point Representative Geary, of California, took part in the discussion. Mr. Geary stated with some feeling that he had as much respect for the President as any one, but he did not see why Congress should learn the President's wishes or consult the wishes of the Executive departments before legislatings Congress was here to pass laws without consulting anybody, and he added that he, for one, was growing tired of the constant interference of the departments in the work of Congress. Let Congress make its own laws, and if the President does not like them, then let him exercise his Constitutional privilege and yet them.

him exercise his Constitutional forces from them.

Mr. Bartlett, however, still urged delay. In answer to a question from Mr. Geary he said that the Chamber of Commerce did not want the bridge, because it objected to a pier in the river, and did not believe the bridge could be built without one.

one.

After some further discussion it was agreed that the hearing should be made a special order for Wednesday.

___ JOHN ALLEN ALL AT SEA.

SO PERPLEXED BY RECENT DEMOCRATIC PER-FORMANCES THAT HE DOESN'T KNOW "WHERE HE IS AT."

Washington, Feb. 9 (Special).-Private John Allen, of Mississippi, whose never-failing wit is one of the delights of life in the popular branch of Congress, is described in "The Washington Post" sadly perplexed by the recent performances of the Democratic party in the House. Mr. Allen says he came to Washington at the beginning of the present Congress with an absolute reliance on these thre

ent Congress with an absolute reliance on these three principles as surely Democratic: First, that the Democratic party was unqualifiedly for free collisions of silver; second, that the Angle-Saxon white man was the born ruler of all colors; third, that Thomas Brackett Reed was an irrepressible tyrant without one redeeming trait.

"Last October the Democratic party, House, Senate and Freedicant," adds Mr. Allen, "set up the gold standard and stopped the colmage of silver. This bothered me, but I held on to the other two principles. On Wedneslav we voted to put a colored woman over American white men in Hawaii. That kept me awake all gight, but I said, I can clina to that principle about freed. He certainly was a tyrant, without a redeeming trait. You can imagine my state of mird when the Speaker, on the quorum question, said that Reed in the middle of an ugly fight actually decided wrone out of a desire to give his enemies the lest possible chance and out of kindness of heart. I am a Democrat yet, but I am just this minute out of reasons why."

PAYMENTS FOR THE NEW BONDS. OLD RECEIVED BY THE TREASURY SENDS THE

DESCRIVE ABOVE THE \$100,000,000 MARK. Washington, Feb. 2.-At the close of business to Washington, Feb. 2.—At the close of business to day the Treasury Department had received \$18,000,000 of the \$8,800,000 on account of the new bond Issue. The latter figure includes the aggregate of principal and premium on the \$50,000,200 Issue.

The gold reserve in the Treasury is again up to the legal requirement. It reached that condition to day, when the gold received from the recent bond issue swelled the reserve beyond the \$100,000,000 mark. On August 10 the gold in the Treasury stool at \$100,000,000 mark when the gold issue which date it has gradually declined, reaching its lowest point of \$64,000,000 on Treeshey last, when the gold received from the sale of bonds was transferred to the Treasury cash.

count of subscriptions to the new 5 per cent Government loan amounted to \$1,809,1281, making a total

ment loan amounted to \$1.80.112 Sl, making a total to date of \$48.69.268 72. This amount includes payment made on account of subscriptions by persons and institutions out of town. The balance remaining to be paid on account of New-York's subscriptions is \$1.26.090.

The effect of the gold paid into the Sub-Treasury this week will be bankers say, to make a curious hank statement to-day, which will not reflect actual conditions. The receipts issued by the Sub-Treasury for gold deposited against bond subscriptions will be deducted by some of the banks from the liem of cash, and charged against bond account, which would increase loans. Other banks are said to have reported the receipts as cash, making no will be deducted by some of the banks from the item of cash, and charged against bond account, which would increase loans. Other banks are said to have reported the receipts as cash, making no reduction in that item and no increase in loans. It is expected that the bank statement will show a larger average holding of cash than the banks actually hold.

MATRICULATING AT OXFORD.

From The Philadelphia Press.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The first step after passing examinations is to matriculate. This is a most impressive and solemn occasion. I met the don of my college at the appointed time, and, together with about thirty companions in terror, was carried over to the great Charendon building to be made a member of the institution. We were ushered into a long, vasilted room, dimly lighted by candles and hung round with the gloomy portraits of past worthies. There was a black oak table in the centre loaded with three or four ponderous volumes, a guantle ink-horn and several quill pens. Soon a footfall was heard on the stone floor outside, and the vieschancellor entered with a flutter of silken robes and a flash of trilliant colors.

We were each handed a green volume of something, whereupon the vice-chancelor began a harrengue in Latin, to which We-my companions in bourings and myself-looking wise, gave a solern green. We then wrote our names, in Latin, with a quill pen in one of the huge volumes, which was a continuation of the roll of students for upward of zer years. I must admit that I felt somewhat humiliated at the thought of writing my name in a list where so many dunces had scrawled theirs. I ofter no insimuntions, but about half the lords of the realm have inscribed their names here, besides several kings and princes of the olden time, but then I consoled investly but he hought that here also were the names of Johnson, Addison, Siefley, Gladstone and others. We then left the hall and were members of the great university. When I got out into the open air I took a deep breath and proceeded to examine the green volume which I had carried off with me. It was a copy of the hulled in the carried off with me. It was a copy of the hulled in the carried off with me. It was a copy of the hulled of the great university. When I had carried off with me, it was a copy of the hulled the carried off with me. It was a copy of the hulled the carried off with me. It was a copy of the hulled the carried of with me. It was a

ECZEMA ON LIMBS

How a Missionary Suffered. Death Only Relief Expected. Speedily Cured by Cutleura.

I have been troubled with chronic Eczema on

Thave been troubled with chronic Eczema on my timbs. The itching was very annoying and made me unfit for work. I had tried many remedies and consulted a good physician, who prescribed for me nine months with no permanent relief. I gradually grew werse and worse. Death would have been a relief, and it was the only relief I expected. Just then my wife I thank God for a good one; found the look you sent in some outforth way place and read it through. She discharged the attending physician and sald we would try the Certeer. Reminiers. I began to use them about the middle of last Asquist, procuring a new supply when the first was exhausted. I am now well and attend to inv. missionary work. I am Secretary of the Sullivan County Bible Society quotrain inclosed. Have been engaged in missionary work in the feure.

REW. MASON GILLESPIE, P. O. Box 11, Mongaup, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

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Weakness, Soreness, Lameness, Strains
and Pains relieved in one minute by
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Pirst and Only Pain-killing plaster. USED BOTH INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY.

POND'S EXTRACT

Subdues Inflammation. | Relieves Checks Hemorrhages.

Invaluable for Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Piles, Chilblains, Sore Throat, Inflamed Eyes, Toothache, Earache, Wounds, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores, Grip, Colds, Hoarseness, Bruises, Female Complaints, Etc.

SOLD ONLY IN BOTTLES WITH BUFF WRAPPERS.



TESTIMONIALS:

Piles. "I have long known its value in bleeding piles. It is the prince or fremedies in all forms of items or fall."—Dr. A. M. COLLINS, Campon, Mo.

Catarrin - "Have been a confeed and throat. Tried most every
known remedy. Pond's Extract relieved
me wonderfully, and has effected almost a
radical cure." - FREDERIC E. FINCK,
New York City.

Sore Eyes. "It acts like map to the for sore eyes." – Rev. M. JAMESON.

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Burns. "Had my left hand severely burned, and lost the use of it completely. Secured rehief by use of Pond's Extract in twelve hours."—Mrs. A. SHERMAN, New York, Hemorrhages.

-"Am troubled with Hemorrhages from lungs, and find Pond's Extract the only remedy that will control them." - GEO. W. WARNER, Scranton, Pa. The Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER, late Secretary of War and Secretary of the Treasury, wrote as far back as 1843: "It is a remedy perfectly invaluable."

Send for our Book (mailed free). It will tell you all about it. USE NO PREPARATION but THE GENUINE with OUR DIRECTIONS.

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CAUTION.

POND'S EXTRACT has obtained an immense sale owing to its beneficent qualities, and like everything else well patronized has been often imitated. You are warned against purchasing for POND'S EXTRACT such articles as Concentrated or Double Distilled Extract of Witch Hazel, Extract of Hamamelis, etc. These are often offered as POND'S EXTRACT, or "the same thing." There is but ONE pure and uniform Extract, and that is POND'S EXTRACT, as is amply proven in its use by the best physicians of ALL schools and at principal Hospitals of this Country and Europe.

These SUBSTITUTES are NOT POND'S EXTRACT, nor will they take its place. They do not possess the same or as favorable curative properties; if the same in appearance, taste or smell, are much weaker, easily turn sour, are often highly diluted with water, and are consequently higher in price than genuine POND'S EXTRACT. To buy cheaply, get the genuine.

POND'S EXTRACT is so strong and its virtues so great that it can be diluted two or three times its volume with water and retain its medicinal properties. Our Book of Directions (sent free on application) recommends its dilution for many complaints. Always call for and get POND'S EXTRACT put up in the bottle, and with the direction, labet and trade-mark of the sole proprietors-the POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERZ, MANUFACTURED ONLY BY POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, 76 Fifth Ave., New York.

THE LOSS OF THE KEARSARGE.

SHE SHOULD HAVE BEEN PRESERVED. From The Commercial Advertiser.

The Kearsarge should not have been sent to sea a drudge. She should have been given a snur The Kearsarge should not have been sent to say as a drudge. She should have been given a snugberth alongside some Navy Yard dock and should have been preserved as an object lesson in patriotism. We let the old Hartford and "Old Ironsides" herself rot and crumble for want of care. England still preserves Nelson's old flagship, the Victory, and so long as her ribs hold together the glory of Trafalgar is there. We have very little sentimental patriotism in this country, unfortunately for our rising generation.

A BETTER FATE DESERVED.

From The Washington Post.

It is too had about the Kearsarge. A ship with such a glorious record should have been reserved for a better fate. Had she gone down in battle, well enough. That would have been a more fitting close to her historic career. But to be wrecked on a Nicaraguan reef is not the port of culmination that best becomes the declining years of this gallant old frigate.

From The New-York Recorder. We hope the Kearsarge may yet be saved. We hope her honored timbers may hold together on the reef on which, in an evil hour, she struck, and that she may be restored to our may as one of the neblest of the old war vessels that flew our flag and carried it to victory. Her place was with the old Constitution, and it was a crime to send her to sea.

HER PLACE WAS WITH THE CONSTITUTION.

BETTER THAN THE JUNKSHOP. From The Albany Express.

The fate of the old Kearsarge, which sunk the great Confederate warship, the Alabama, and ended the naval career of her communder. Semmes, is the fate which comes to all good war vessels. Eeter that she should sink in the element that had been the seeme of her triumphs than that she be broken up and sold to the junkmen.

A TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN SHIPBUILDERS. From The Evening World. The famous old Koarsarge came to her final end while still in active service. She was spared the fate of rotting away in uselessness. This is a triamph for the American shipbuilding of more than thirty years ago.

HER FAME IS ENDURING.

From The New-York Herald.

It is not too much to say that no other vessel in our wavy has ever made for aerself a more chelling reputation; nor has there been since the war of 1812 any other naval duel in which the combatants were so equally matched and the results so decisive as they were in the fight between the Kearsarge and the Alabama.

HIS WIG BADLY WOUNDED. From The San Francisco Chronicle.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

I. Desmond, of No. 319 Tehama-st., was taken to the Receiving Hospital in a patrol-wagon yesterday suffering from what appeared to be a badly lacerated scalp. His long basek hair was matted with clotted blood, and streaks of gore decerated his shirt-bosom, Dr. Simpson was on duty when Desmond was brought in, and he prepared to make an examination. The injured man was haid on the operating-table, and the doctor cautiously began to examine the lacerated scalp. Blood concealed the wound, and he felt of the man's scalp. What was his surprise to find that the covering of the cranium was loose, as if it had been nearly torn off.

"Why, the man's scalp is a'most off." said.

"Why, the man's scalp is a'most off." said. off.

"Why, the man's scalp is almost off." said the doctor to Steward Fruant, who stood near by gravely watching the operation.

"Oh, that's a wig," said Desmond, opening his eyes.

The able-bodied steward caught the doctor as he The abls-bodied steward caught the dector as ne staggered away from the operating-table. After sitting a few moments in the fresh air he went lack and removed the man's wig. He found a head as smooth as a billiard-ball and a wound about two inches long.

Solid Silver

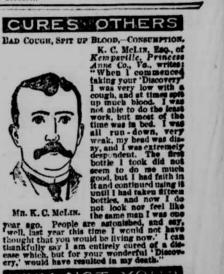
Table Ware, embracing everything needed for the table. Toilet articles, Silver mounted glass, Novelties beautifully enamelled, very desirable for WEDDING GIFTS.

Reed & Barton,

37 Union Square.

FOR WOMEN HARTMAN'S WOOD WOOL At all Dry Goods Stores & Druggista

THE NATIONAL DAIRY CONGRESS. Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 9.-The National Dairy Congress completed its organization yesterday by electing the following officers: H. M. Arms, of Vermont, president; J. L. Hickman, of Ohio, vice-president; D. P. Ashmun, of Nebraska, secretary; C. L. Gabilson, of Iowa, treasurer, Resolutions were adopted encouraging the establishment of dairy schools and extending the hand of friend-ship to sister organizations for the procuring of National and State legislation to protect the dairy-men against the sale of counterfeit food products. and viewing with favor the bill introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Hill to place oleo-margarine and all imitation butter and cheese under the control of the laws of the several States. The congress adjourned at the close of the afternoon section.



year ago. People are astonished, an well, list year this time I would not thought that you would be living now. thankfully say I am entirely cured of ease which, but for your wonderful 'D ery,' would have resulted in my death.